

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 26. 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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OFF The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

OFF The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

Coffee House.

GEORGE COONS has fitted up the large room in his second story as a COFFEE HOUSE, where will be kept a file of the most interesting Gazettes for the perusal of the subscribers.

The following regulations were formed by a meeting of the subscribers, March 7, 1811.

Resolved, That the following regulations be adopted:

1. That the Coffee House shall be kept open every day for the resort of the subscribers and such non-residents of the town as shall, by them be introduced, or reputable strangers; and shall be furnished with papers for their uses agreeably to the terms prefixed to Mr. Coons's subscription paper.

2. That the subscription paper shall be open for fourteen days, after which time new subscribers may be admitted by ballot on Monday evenings—Three votes against the admission of any person proposed shall exclude him.

3. That it shall be an indispensable condition, on the part of Mr. Coons, that the Coffee Room shall not be converted into a place for dissipations—not shall cards or play of any kind be introduced into it.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by David Mills, near the mouth of Tate's creek, one Sorrel Mare about 4 feet 9 inches high, two white feet, supposed to be four years old next spring, branded on the near shoulder thus J. W., appraised to \$45 this 1st day of October, 1810.

A. YOUNG.

Taken up by Thomas Butler, On Little's fork, Scott county, a Black Mare about 14 hands high, six or seven years old, a blaze face, three white feet and legs, and a white spot on the right fore leg. Also a Bay spring Colt, a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and right fore one—appraised to 25 dollars. Dec. 26th, 1810.

Cornelius Gough.

Taken up by Samuel Wilson, Living near Venable's horse mill, Fayette county, a Bay Filley, supposed to be two years old last fall, about thirteen hands high, with a large blaze in her face, with small white spots on her back, docked—no brand perceptible, appraised to \$15.

ALSO—

One other Bay Filley, supposed to be the same age as the other, about 13 1/2 hands high, with the right hind foot white, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$20.

A. GARRETT, D.C.F.C.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and grand style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantles, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting efforts to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

OFF The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

ff

CHOICE

I WILL SELL either 10 Acres of Land within three miles of Lexington, adjoining Mrs. Russell, and Williamson Price, about 35 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water; Or 300 Acres, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Lexington, adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston, on the Strode's road, which is well improved, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE.

February 1, 1811.

Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her of a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

To all whom it may concern. Take Notice.

THAT on the 18th day of April next, the commissioners appointed by the worshipful Clarke county court, to perpetuate testimony to establish the corner trees of two surveys of Land, of one thousand acres each, lying on the head waters of Upper Howard's creek, one of them surveyed and patented in the name of James Crockett, assignee of James Newell; the other in the name of James Crockett, assignee of William Newell, will attend at my house on the premises—and I shall proceed thence with said commissioners, to three popular, the beginning corner of the first named survey, to do what the act of assembly in that case made & provided, directs, & shall continue from day to day, until the business is complete.

David Finley.

March 11th, 1811.

3w

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few copies of the grand operatical romance of

FORTY THIEVES.

OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Lausanne, a comic opera.

CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomimic spectacle.

CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts.

N.B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mentelle's store.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarry and well digger, to merit the favours of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perchies of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the town of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages, and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy, Unto my quarry pray draw nigh; And if your bargain, you repeat, Your money, sirs, is only lent.

For ev'ry cent, I will repay, And take my stone again—away. As honesty is my intent, I will repay if you repeat.

I do declare to me 'tis fun To see you come to buy my stone, And will not spare the elbow-grease, My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid, The goods and money must be paid; For I must have the cash in hand, To pay my hands what they demand—Or they with me will go to law.

And throw in jail

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,

Near Lexington.

March 12.

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in George-

town.

3m

February 18th, 1810.

Taken up by Achilles Stapp, Living in Scott county, near Massie's mill, a Bay Horse Colt one year old next spring, neither docked nor branded, appraised to two dollars. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1811.

DAVID THOMPSON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

KITT;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had irons on his ankles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

Commission Store, In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as

DRY GOODS;

Among which, are the following.

FLANDERS fine hemp linens
Quen's and China ware
Sugar of different kinds
Imperial and Hyson teas
White and red lead
Spanish whiting and patent yellow
Spanish brown and painter's brushes
With a constant supply of Flax seed oil
Spirit of turpentine
Madeira Wine
Rum and French Brandy
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey
Figs, raisins and almonds
Pickled Oysters
Mackarel and shad
Best Lancaster snuff
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery
Looking glasses with and without frames
Coach and clock glasses
Gilt frames and elegan't
Paintings & engravings
Toys for children
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as usual

Diaper table cloths
Pittsburgh beer, and
Milford's imperial wash for the tops of boots.

Always on hand, a quantity of Arry
GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.

Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

PROPOSALS

By C. & A. Conrad, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

SKECHES,

HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE

or

LOUISIANA.

BY MAJOR D. STODDARD,

Of the United States' Artillerists.

THIS WORK will embrace a concise History of Louisiana, from its first discovery to the present session; the boundaries and extent of it; some account of the Floridas; a description of what is called the Delta, including the city of New Orleans; of the territory about Red River, and to the westward of it, including the Atakapas and Apalousas; of Upper Louisiana, or all that tract, particularly the settled parts of it, to the north of the Atakapas, and also some sketches of the interior; of the population, climates, diseases, soils and productions, natural growth, animals, &c. &c. the nature of the Spanish government and laws, and the mode of administering justice; of lands and land-titles; of trade, commerce, manufactures, &c; of learning and religion, and the manners and customs of the Creole inhabitants; of the mines and minerals; of the antiquities; of the aborigines in general, and of the probability of one or more Welsh tribes in America; of the numerous streams and rivers; and of the state of Slavery.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be executed with neatness, and on good paper, well bound and lettered, comprising from 450 to 500 pages.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers at the price of three dollars and twenty five cents, or three dollars in boards: the money to be paid on delivery.

* Subscriptions received at this Office.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no vessel owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which shall have departed from a British port prior to the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and no merchandise owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States imported in such vessel, shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture, on account of any infraction or presumed infraction of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease, and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies: Provided however, That any vessel or merchandise which may in pursuance thereof be seized, prior to the fact

being ascertained, whether Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned, shall nevertheless be restored on application of the parties, on their giving bond with approved securities to the United States, in a sum equal to the value thereof, to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as satisfied if Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above-mentioned: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any ships or vessels or the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same, prior to the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

J. B. VARNUM, speaker

of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 2, 1811.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To enable the Georgetown Potowmac Bridge company to levy money for the object of the incorporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the directors of the Georgetown Potowmac Bridge Company be and they are hereby empowered to call a general meeting of the stockholders of said company, to be held at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, by causing public notice to be given of the time and place of such meeting, in the National Intelligencer, and in one of the newspapers printed in each of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in four successive weeks, the last time at least thirty days before the day of holding the said general meeting, And

SPEECH
UPON THE
BILL TO RENEW THE CHARTER
OF THE
Bank of the U. States,
In the House of Representatives.
By Wm. T. BARRY.

MR. SPEAKER,
The measure now under consideration is certainly important. It involves principles interesting both as they relate to the general and state governments. The solicitude manifested for the renewal of the charter; the deep concern that is felt in some of the states; the serious and solemn manner in which this subject has been considered and acted upon by their legislative councils; the general agitation it has occasioned in the public mind, has not failed to command my most serious attention. I should nevertheless have been content to have left it to the discussion of others abler and more experienced than myself, satisfied with giving such vote as would comport with the honest conviction of my understanding. But the debate has taken an unexpected course to day. The remarks of my colleague (Mr. M'Kee) will not permit me any longer to remain silent. As it is my lot to differ with him on this great question, I must claim the indulgence of the house for a few moments, whilst I endeavour in as concise a manner as possible to state some of the reasons by which I am actuated.

The baneful effects to result from the dissolution of the Bank; the ruin that is to follow in its train, has been pourtrayed in the most glowing colours, in a manner calculated, as it was no doubt designed, to awaken and alarm our fears. I shall not now enter upon this branch of the subject.

If as I am most seriously impressed, the constitution does not authorise us to pass the bill, there is at once an end of the question. It is, Mr. Speaker, immaterial what consequences may result. No pressure of calamity however great, can warrant departure from or violation of that sacred instrument.

It has been said that this is a party question. The remark is just, so far as the principles which separate and distinguish the two great political parties in the United States shall be made to bear upon it; but that the declaration of any man can make it so. It is measures not men that should govern.

It will be recollect that early in the history of our government the country was divided into two great political parties. The one endeavouring to extend and increase the powers of the general government, the other attached to the state authorities and exceedingly jealous of their rights. Under this state of things the constitution of the United States was framed. Soon after the government went into operation under it, these parties again displayed themselves in the rules they adopted for expounding the constitution. The one contending for that kind of interpretation which would possess congress with the most ample powers, sufficient to do whatever political expedient might dictate in providing for the common defence and general welfare.

This latitude of construction was considered by the other party as dangerous; that it would tend to consolidation; that in this way state rights would be encroached upon and their sovereignty impaired. They contended that the power of congress was limited; that it must be confined to those powers expressly delegated, and to such as were necessary and proper to carry them into execution. That this mode of construction resulted necessarily from the nature of the general government, but was settled beyond all doubt by that clause in the constitution which provides "that all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people"; that to step beyond the boundaries thus fixed, would be to enter upon a field of power no longer capable of being defined. Such has been my understanding of the views of the two parties; the one called federal the other republican or democratic if you please.—I speak of parties as they were at the period I allude to.

It is remarkable that upon this very subject in the year 1791, when the Bank charter was granted, we find the most distinguished politicians of that day who were on the republican side opposing it: and they did it under the guidance of those sentiments that had originally given rise & character to the party. For although they did not admit the utility of the Banking system—yet the great ground of opposition; the strength of their argument, was directed against the power of congress to pass such a law. It was upon that occasion that Mr. Madison, then a member of congress made that perspicuous and luminous argument that has been so justly celebrated, as defining and marking out the proper limits of power assigned to the general government. I have thought proper to make these preliminary remarks, to shew what was the understanding of this measure at the time of its adoption. That it was then protested against as unconstitutional. Two articles of the constitution seem to be mostly relied upon by those who are in favor of the renewal. That which gives to congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States—or in other words the power by which congress is to regulate the financial concerns of the nation, and that which gives the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States.

It has already been shewn by gentlemen who have preceded me, by a course of reasoning to my mind unanswerable, that the clause which enables congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the specified powers, must according to the natural force of the terms and context be limited to the means necessary to the end, and incident to the nature of the specified powers; that this clause was in fact merely declaratory of what would have resulted by unavoidable implication as the ap-

propriate and as it were technical means of executing these powers. It was further contended that the true exposition of a necessary mean was, that mean without which the end could not be produced. If this doctrine is correct, it puts the question at rest; as it has been most clearly shewn that a Bank is not a necessary mean according to this exposition. I shall not dwell longer on this head, considering it as already exhausted by argument. The word proper is in my mind an important and operative word in this clause of the constitution. The incidental power to be exercised must not only be necessary, but proper, that is, it must be appropriate and confined to the end in view. If it goes beyond it, if it involves the exercise of a power that tends to create a distinct and substantive thing which in its important operations is entirely distinct from and independent of the power to the execution of which it was designed as a mean, it would most certainly be improper. Such an exercise of power would in truth be usurpation, and the end proposed becomes a mere pretence for the unwarrantable assumption of power.

To enable congress to collect taxes, offices of deposit merely would be sufficient. But instead of confining the incidental power to be employed to the object it is designed to accomplish, you introduce a new system of policy, that has no more connection with the management of the revenue, than it has with the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the states, and with the Indian tribes, or than it has with the power to raise and support armies or to provide and maintain a navy. The power to establish a bank applies equally as an incident to all the above named powers, and is not strictly appropriate to either, or it is confined to all of them collectively. If under such pretence you can create corporations, our power in this respect is unbounded.

By this act you form a society of individuals, invest them with extensive and exclusive privileges, who instead of being employed as auxiliaries in the fiscal arrangements of the government, set up for themselves and go on upon a system of money making. They issue notes that become a circulating medium and forms a new species of capital. The institution carries with it a train of offices, influence and patronage. It gives rise to an act of sovereign power, that no government should ever be permitted to exercise or can derive by just implication—that of punishing those who may counterfeit the notes of this Bank.

Thus introducing into our code of laws a system of criminal jurisprudence never contemplated by the constitution.

It will be seen as we progress in this enquiry, how this measure is calculated to effect the state rights and to infringe upon their sovereignty.

If it is good policy to establish Banks, and I am inclined to think it tends, when properly regulated, to promote the interest of society; the states will surely have a right to claim the benefits that may result from it—because this right they never have parted from. The profits arising from discounts, the advantage to accrue from public and private deposits, and the many facilities this kind of institution affords to society, belong to the states and ought to be exclusively under their control.

The objects of state policy are infinitely more numerous than those of the general government, and deserve equally to be promoted.

It is said the states are at liberty if they chuse to establish banks: this does not remove the objection; if the right is impaired it is the same in principle as if it was denied. A branch bank of the United States will always have a predominant influence. They will have a benefit of a large capital; but the great source of influence results from its connexion with the mother bank and a confederacy of branches co-extensive with the United States. They all move in concert; and by combining their influence, would at any time be enabled to overwhelm and destroy the small state establishments. There can be no stronger evidence of the weakness and utter dependence of the state banks upon that of the United States than the alarm that some of them now feel at its expected dissolution.

It is said that no danger of this sort is to be apprehended; that those who have had the direction of the United States bank, have conducted it properly and with liberality. This affords no guarantee that they will continue to do so. Bank directors have the same passions and prejudices that other men have; the same feelings of jealousy and rivalry exists in corporate bodies as with individuals; the same struggle for power and disposition to oppress. State rights require the guardianship of the constitution, they are not I trust to be left to the mercy of a bank director.

It would sir, be less objectionable if the Bank of the United States diffused its benefits equally throughout the different states. But instead of this equal and just distribution it will be found to be confined and partial in its operations; its benefits will be principally confined to the seaports; it can only be made to operate indirectly upon the agriculturalist and manufacturer. The direction of this institution will be entirely in the hands of commercial men; all its power and influence will be lent to them, this combined with the power their wealth naturally gives them, has heretofore, and will continue to give them, a decided ascendancy in the councils of this Nation.

It is believed that this kind of influence has had its effect in producing our existing embarrassments with foreign nations. Sir the slightest attention to our public act, will shew that there has been a great presumption for commerce; that it has met with almost exclusive protection and support; whilst little or nothing has been done for the internal industry of the country. Large sums of money have been expended for the promotion of commerce, whilst our infant manufactures have been suffered to pine and languish. The enterprise embarked in this way never having experienced any kind of encouragement from the general government. It is time to remove the causes that gave rise to this partial influence.

The power of the states is affected by

this measure in another important respect. By its means individuals who are mostly foreigners, hold large estates in stock, without being in any way subject to the control of the state government or paying any tax for its support. Is it just that such exclusive privileges should be conferred? Is it proper that these men, not the most meritorious, should be entirely exempt from the burthen of taxation—whilst the true citizen, is bound to yield his personal and pecuniary aid?

Another formidable objection that presents itself is the connexion of this institution with the government—a dangerous source of influence and power. When the people have to pay taxes for the support of government, they feel and understand what is going on. If they should be burthened with high taxes, unless a good reason can be assigned for it, they will remove their agents and appoint others who will act upon a better system of economy. But give to the government a bank with a large capital, and you afford a facility of borrowing and a source of supplies utterly incompatible with the genius of republican institutions. Loans may be had to enable the government to pursue their projects; expensive establishments may be created and kept up in this way, that the people never would have tolerated, had they been directly called on for their contributions. The ease it would afford of getting money would be the cause of repeated applications to this source; and we may readily perceive how a debt thus created will be constantly accumulating. Upon this subject we have the light of experience to guide us.—The English nation presents a sad example. It is true the proposed capital is too small to create much alarm at present—but renew this charter and it will be augmented as convenience shall dictate. The capital of the Bank of England was small at its first establishment, but it increased gradually as the exigencies of the government required. Sir, whenever the government shall have become largely indebted to this bank, it will have acquired an influence over our councils; the idea of which is humiliating; an influence that would not only be degrading, but one that would endanger our liberties by subjecting us to the control of a monied aristocracy. Permit me now sir, to notice a few of the arguments which have been advanced in favour of renewal—it is said that the practice of this government is against the rule of construction we contend for: as an example the act concerning light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers has been cited. This is referred to the power of regulating trade. This act is in truth only a mean to carry into execution a power; it is distinguishable at the first glance from the power to establish a bank. They only tend to promote commerce; they are strictly necessary and properly confined to the object—they go no further than the end in view, not at all impairing the rights of individuals or of the states; besides there is nothing in them uncongenial with the nature of our government.

It is further contended that the law now attempted to be repealed has been sanctioned by the states and acquiesced in by the people. That although it might not originally have been necessary, it has now become so. I can see strong reasons why this act granting a charter should not be repealed, although unconstitutional. The system had been introduced; a pledge was given to the Stockholders; they invested their funds upon the faith of its continuance for twenty years; it was a contract for that period; to have violated the public faith would not perhaps have been consistent with sound policy. There is a difference between repealing the law and suffering it to expire. The stockholders have not even the colour of a claim upon us for the continuance of the charter after the expiration of the twenty years. The contract has been fulfilled and completed. They are or should have been ready to close their business. Sir, if this doctrine of acquiescence is correct, many other obnoxious laws, that have been the cause of much heat and ferment throughout the nation might in the same way be proven to be constitutional and might hereafter be revived for the same reason. It is one of the first principles of a representative government, that a subsequent legislature have the power to change the measures of a preceding one; and it often is necessary they should do so. No state has ever sanctioned this law by a direct declaration to that effect. Their approbation has been inferred from their having passed laws to punish counterfeits. Sir, the states cannot repeal an act of congress; they could not prevent the circulation of the notes of this bank. It was therefore essential to pass such laws in order to secure and protect their own citizens from fraud and imposition.

It seems clear to me that an act of congress originally unconstitutional cannot be made so by any lapse of time. If in 1791 it was unconstitutional it must be so now. The constitution does not change with the times. A republican administration should not be permitted to exercise a power that they would have denied to the other party. The love of power is natural; man is prone to abuse it. I confide much in those who are at present at the helm, but I will not trust them beyond the limits of the constitution. "With unremitting vigilance, with undaunted virtue, should a free people watch against the encroachments of power, and remove every pretext for its extension."

The evils to result from the dissolution of the bank, have in my opinion been greatly exaggerated: but sir, this alarm if real, impresses my mind differently from what it does that of some others. The deep interest excited; the feelings that have been awakened; the memorials constantly flowing in upon us, shew the important bearing of this institution and the great interest it has already created. If we look forward to a period when this charter is to expire; if ever we intend to shake off this illegitimate offspring, now is the lucky moment; its embrace though strong is not yet deadly. Although some of its advocates threaten, and endeavor to coerce us into the measure by the alarm they have excited; the stockholders yet approach in the respectful attitude of memorialists; we are yet at liberty to act freely; but if this charter is renewed, de-

pend upon it we shall not be able hereafter to stop its progress. Pretences will not be wanting to extend its limits and augment its capital. The poison already tasted would soon reach the vitals of this government; our efforts hereafter for relief will be fruitless; they will only serve to irritate and inflame until at length it will be found that we must tamely submit.

January 21st, 1811.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, SATURDAY MARCH 2.
MR. BRADLEY, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Gen. James Wilkinson, praying to be remunerated for monies disbursed in the service of the United States, begs leave to

REPORT:

That the said Wilkinson has exhibited to them claims against the United States, to the amount of eleven thousand eight hundred dollars and ninety-six cents. It appears to your committee, from the documents and proofs produced by the petitioner, to explain and support his claim against the public, that, of the above sum, \$ 6,719 73 are claimed for his disbursements and expenses incurred pending Burr's conspiracy; 2,500 dollars paid for tract of land for the public service, now occupied by the troops on the Missouri river, near its mouth; 450 dollars, the amount of his passage from Baltimore to Charleston, when ordered on extra duty by the President; \$ 2,131 23 for losses of property sustained by his sudden transfer from St. Louis, where he was exercising the functions of a civil magistrate, to the Sabine, for the purpose of directing the arms of the nation against an invading force of the Spaniards.

Your committee have no hesitancy in saying, that many of the charges appear to be legal and founded in justice, and may furnish a proper set-off against the balance opposed to him by the War Department, and that the residue are entitled to equitable consideration; but, from the shortness of the time, and the pressure of business, before the expiration of the session, your committee cannot find leisure to form that deliberate and clear judgment on the merits of the several items, which justice to the petitioner and to the public require. They therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the petition of Gen. Jas. Wilkinson, together with the accompanying documents, be postponed to the next meeting of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 2.
A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting an account of the operation of the mint for the past year. [From this report it appears that the following amount of each description was coined at the mint during the year 1810:

Gold coins.	
Numbers	Half Eagles
	Value \$ 26,555
Silver coins.	
Half dollars	1,276,276
Dimes	6,276
	632,773 50
Copper coins.	
Cents and half cents, value \$ 16,140]	

A letter was received from the Secretary at War, enclosing an account of the expenses of the National Armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, together with a return of the arms made and repaired at each, during the year 1810. [At Harper's Ferry, arms manufactured in 1810 were 3600; repaired 666, expenses, including expence of additional buildings, 155,090 19. At Springfield, Massachusetts, arms manufactured 10,201; repaired 1406; expenses \$122,774 8.]

Mr. Newton reported a bill allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Newton proposed to fill the blank in the bill for the amount to be appropriated with "70,000 dollars." After debate, this motion was negatived, as also were motions to fill the blank with sixty, fifty and forty thousand. The blank was eventually filled with 30,000 dollars; and as amended, the bill was passed to a third reading, and then read a third time and passed.

The bill appropriating a sum of money for completing the fortifications, &c. was passed to a third reading and read accordingly and passed.

The bill concerning invalid pensioners was gone through in committee, and read a third time and passed.

THE RETURNED BILL.

The house proceeded to consider the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Richard Tervin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims, Joseph Wilson, and the Baptist Church at Salem Meeting House, in the Mississippi territory," which was returned by the President of the United States with objections.

The question on the bill was debated a short time, and then put in the following words. "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President of the United States?" And decided in the negative—Yea 33, Nays 55.

The bill from the senate providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands & for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose, 10th February, 1811, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. P. B. Porter, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 25th ult. the memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, made the following report, which was read.

"The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States report.

"That they have carefully examined the various matters set forth in the said memorial, and attentively listened to the representations of the gentlemen who have appeared in behalf of the said petitioners. The object of the memorialists is,

to obtain an extension of their corporate powers, beyond the period limited for the expiration of their charter, so as to enable them to prosecute for their debts, and to arrange, liquidate and close the various concerns of the company.

The committee are of opinion, that a law of Congress, granting the powers prayed for, would facilitate the final adjustment of the affairs of the bank, altho' they do not think such a law indispensable to that object. But believing, as your committee do, that, in granting the original charter to the stockholders, Congress transcended the legitimate powers of the constitution; the same objection now presents itself to the extension of any of their corporate capacities.

If the committee had time to go into the investigation, and to present to the House the various reasons which have conduced to this opinion, it would be more than useless to divert its attention from the important concerns of the nation, at this late period of the session, to a subject which but a few days since was so fully and elaborately discussed.

They therefore beg leave to recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3. 1811.
A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of the resolution, offered by Mr. Haven, requiring information as to the embargo prosecutions. The necessary particulars for affording complete information not having been yet received, in reply to letters addressed for the purpose of obtaining them, the Secretary's report is necessarily deferred to the next session of Congress.

The House set till 11 o'clock in the evening, about 3 hours of which was on business of a confidential nature originating in the Senate.

Previous to adjournment—
On motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Joseph R. Varnum in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned to him whilst in the chair.

After which the Speaker addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I acknowledge, with grateful sensibility, the aid you have afforded me in the discharge of the duties of the Speaker. Your approbation of my conduct, in the important office you have been pleased to assign me, affords me very great consolation. And permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that you have my

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ting at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 26, 1811

In consequence of the late heavy rains, the eastern mails due yesterday, did not arrive.

A writer in the last Reporter, under the signature of "Crito," has given the public an essay in defence of Mr. Pope.—As the friends of the senator (whether federal or republican) must be much indebted to this scribbler, for his officious audacity, so indeed is the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, for the very decent and gentlemanly manner in which he is noticed.

Such a contemptible effusion of malice and spleen deserves but little attention. The reflections on us are unwarrantable, undeserved & unprovoked. In no instance whatever have we acted in hostility to Mr. Pope. That we should be proscribed as his, "secret enemies—serpents blind with poison—sycophantically attached to men, and not measures," is unpardonable and inexcusable from a friend to this gentleman, (for such would "Crito" be considered.) No part of our former conduct justify those charges—or had we yet "denounced Mr. Pope?" Crito seems to have anticipated the bursting of a storm, which now plainly appears this gentleman has collected for the destruction of his own political reputation.

For inserting the extracts from the eastern papers respecting Mr. P's speech, we were performing the duty of an impartial editor—and for the observations made on it we make no apology to "Crito" or any other of his friends—nor indeed for anything we may hereafter insert on this subject, (even though we are "NEVER TO BE FORGIVEN.") The public will not think it necessary.

As far as our aid will contribute, we shall at all times be ready to support the rights and sovereignty of the people—to protect the character and dignity of the state, and to preserve the purity of republican principles from innovation and perversion, by men invested with power and office. In doing this, it is now our duty to call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the conduct of their senator, Mr. Pope. That he has wantonly violated the instructions of his immediate constituents, is on record. That he has deceived the people, in departing from those principles of republicanism under which he became their representative, or, as has been emphatically observed, in arraying himself against the "liberties of his country," we have at least some evidence. But which, if false, rests with the gentleman himself to controvert. At first we acknowledged ourself incredulous—but therein we committed a sin "never to be forgiven!"

Without saying more in answer to the abuse lavished on us, we refer our readers to the essay from the Virginia Argus—and the severe remarks of the Delaware Watchman.

It is strange indeed, that so many respectable papers should continue to express such reprehensible language, without some foundation for their remarks!

From the Delaware Watchman of March 6,

THE APOSTATE.

Mr. Pope, while smarting under the lash of well deserved chastisement, seems to dread the democratic presses as much as the hypochondriac Prince of Bourbon dreaded the ringing of bells, when he fancied himself a bare. "Ring not those bells," says the prince, "lest you scare me into the woods." At another time this unfortunate prince fancied himself dead, and refused all nourishment. Whether Mr. Pope fancies himself dead or not, we do not know. It is certain, however, that he is politically damned, and the sooner he is scared off to the woods the better. The Kentuckians will take care the Maniac is not re-elected when his constitutional term expires.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER.

The expiration of the Charter of the United States' Bank is a cause of congratulation to all the well-wishers to the federal constitution. Permit me to express my satisfaction. I rejoice that there was virtue enough left in Congress not to suffer the constitution to be trampled on by avarice—I rejoice to see that the great mass of the people can neither be intimidated nor bribed.

But, sir, when we destroy one golden calf, let us not fall down and worship Baal, nor sacrifice to Moloc. Let us view with a scrutinizing eye, the operations of our own local banks. These institutions are indebted to the legislature for their charters, which they obtained without money, and without price. Their fair and natural gains should be at the rate of six per cent per annum, with the advantage of discount paid in advance: liberality will increase deposits—the circulation of their notes cannot be forced—time, perseverance and punctuality will sufficiently effect this, by sure though slow degrees. If ever an usurious principle should pervade these institutions in any shape whatever, either under the name of selling light money, bank notes, or bills of exchange, then may the share holders tremble! and the legislature be cautious whom they choose for directors. If ever directors take advantage of the want of trade, or scarcity of money, to fill their coffers with an unusual gain, then should the legislature new-model the charter of such state bank by wholesome amendments—and may the other bank, in the fullness of time, sleep to rise no more! If, for instance, by way extortion, light money (say eastern banknotes) should be taken in at the bank at par, and sold out at 2 per cent advance, with one per cent for a note at sixty days; this is complete usury at the rate of two and a half per cent for two months, upwards of seventeen per cent per annum. This I trust will never be the case. It will be a practice equally bad, if shavers (for unquestionably they are shavers) whether officers, the friends of officers of these institutions, or their enemies, get money from the banks at six per cent, and shave at the enormous rate of two and a half per cent per month, (which is upwards of forty-two per cent per annum) the consequences must be entire ruin to many.

If there is any thing to lament in the occurrences which the discussion of the Bank question has occasioned, it is the unfortunate reprobation of the press which one or two gentlemen of Congress have suffered themselves to go into. It does no credit to their zeal; and detracts materially from the character of their understandings. It shews that they do not comprehend the genius of the government of which they are a part, and that they confound a spirit of liberty with a spirit of faction. The

history of our English ancestors and our own history, are sufficient to convince any man who has read them, that free forms of government and equal laws are of little avail unless supported by a spirit of liberty; and that this spirit, so easily wounded, but so difficult to be subdued, is always jealous, raising its voice at the first appearance of danger, and regardless of consequences where public freedom is at stake. The Bank of the U. States had been notoriously used as a political engine to the destruction of republicanism; the principles upon which it was originally established were anti-republican, and even unconstitutional. When therefore, republicans saw that this engine was about to be renewed, when they saw professed republicans joining with the entire federal party to renew the charter, is it to be wondered at that they took alarm? that the democratic presses spoke in a tone strong and decided? that they reproached individuals for abandoning the established principles of the party? and that they disdained to touch in any other strain than that of manly independence a question so interesting to the spirit of liberty? Gentlemen, it seems wish to be criticised with a tender and sparing hand whilst they are demolishing the very ramparts of freedom! They do not think they are doing this mischief: Granted: but the people do and in a case like this the opinion of one or two individuals are not to prevail against the general sense of the nation.

It is the misfortune of men in power to believe, occasionally, that their opinions are infallible, and that, do what they will, there can be no faction in government. But it is certain that faction may as readily be generated in government as out of it. We call that faction which runs counter to the constitutional ends of government—Mr. Adam's administration furnishes us with a memorable example. The sedition and alien laws were both acts of governmental faction. They were made for the purpose of securing power in the hands of the men who passed them; and so far they had in them that strong feature of faction, self-interest. They were, moreover, unconstitutional, and a direct encroachment on the rights of the people. When the republican presses assailed these with vigor, and in many cases with virulence, the persons in power railed at the licentiousness of the press as certain legislators do now. But the presses prevailed in the end, because they were supported by the spirit of liberty. It is a very great mistake in those legislators if they imagine that the spirit of liberty means nothing more than to keep them in power & give currency to their opinions; or that the great struggle of 1799 and 1800 was merely to thrust one set of men out of power and nestle another set of men in their places. So far is this from being the case, that if the men at this time in power were to pursue measures contrary to the principles upon which Mr. Jefferson came into office, the people would at once abandon them and choose others to rule in their stead.

It is great deal too late in the day for men in this country to talk with a vindictive temper against the press. The people will maintain their rights and the constitution, through the press, if they can; through elections; and, in great emergencies, at the point of the bayonet. (Virginia Argus.)

We copy the following articles from the Philadelphia Register. We most fondly hope that they contain matter of fact rather than of speculation, and that the discussion of the cabinet will have a rational, just and equitable result—Baltimore American.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

"It has been ascertained that the trial of the Fox, and other American vessels, have been suspended in the Court of Admiralty by superior orders. Mr. Pinkney, it is said has spiritedly remonstrated. Either the revocation conditionally, or unconditional suspension, or some modification of the orders in council, is now under the consideration of this government."

A respectable merchant in London writes to his correspondent in this city, under date of the 15th December, as follows:

"Should our orders in council be revoked, which we consider very probable, and will be determined in a few days, of which we shall be apprised, as our J. B. had an interview with the secretary of Lord Wellesley yesterday, in company with the chairman of the American committee, and was informed a communication would be made to the committee in a few days. The subject is now before the cabinet, and we think the result will be a revocation, with an actual blockade of some of the French ports."

Extract of a letter from the owners of brig Fantasy, (Messrs. Lewis & Co.) to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

Philadelphia, March 6.

Our brig has arrived from Lisbon. We understand that between the 12th and 15th of January 50 to 60 American vessels arrived there. Before she sailed (17th) flour had fallen to 11 dollars—it was that Massena received the reinforcements, some skirmishing had taken place, in which the French had the advantage; apprehensions were entertained at Lisbon, that the British would soon be compelled to leave their strong lines and embark in their ships. Fed Gaz.

From a source the most respectable we are informed, that Mr. Morier, British Charge des Affaires, has made known to our government, that the official information (made public) from Mr. Russell, that the French decrees are not revoked, will be fully credited by the British government; and that they will be compelled to consider a continuance of non-intercourse against them exclusively as a measure of hostility, demanding immediate steps to meet it. Bait. Fed. Rep.

cause they have talents—to avoid putting the whole of a firm or the whole of a family into office. One of a firm and one of a family will be sufficient for both banks. It is equally ridiculous to choose a man for a director, merely because he is a mechanic—for any mechanic can soon transform himself into a store keeper. Look to experience.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The population of Tennessee is 261,727, of whom 44,535 are slaves; so that a ratio of 49,000 will double its present representation in Congress. In 1800 the population was 105,602, increase 156,125.

The population of Upper Louisiana territory is 20,846.

The population of Illinois territory is 12,600.

The keeper of the coffee house at Boston, says if news paper information can be depended upon, it is ascertained that during the year 1810, the arrivals in the United States from foreign ports amounted to 4232; the clearances for the same period, 3343.

In consequence of some persons having died at Havana, by eating some American cheese, all American cheese found, had been taken out and burnt by order of the Governor, and the landing of that article from American vessels in future prohibited.

(Balt. Amer.)

A line of stages commenced running from Boston directly to Quebec, on the 15th of January, through Stanstead and Craig's Road. To start from Quebec & Boston on Monday, meet at Stanstead on Saturdays, the same week, a distance of more than 500 miles.

News was received at Philadelphia on Monday, by the brig Fox, from New Providence, that a British squadron, with 2000 troops had sailed for Pensacola, and that the government of Havanna, exasperated at the Americans, were preparing a large force to send to the Floridas. This cannot be true: We had two arrivals direct from Havanna, which bring later news from that place that could be received through any secondary rout whatever, which do not confirm this tale. The government of Havanna, if they had any troops to spare, could long ere this have found other employ than sending them to Pensacola.

PAILADELPHIA, March 6.
Capture of the Isle of France.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Fanny, capt. Roberts, in 47 days from Lisbon.

The French army in Portugal had been reinforced with from 15 to 20,000 men. Marshal Soult was besieging Badajos. St. Ubes had been evacuated by the Portuguese. Lord Wellington had returned to his strong lines near Lisbon. No account had been received at Lisbon, when capt. Roberts sailed, of the arrival of Ferdinand VII. in Spain.

Jan. 27, at 8 A.M. lat. 84, 36, N. long. 26, 30, W. then ten days out from Lisbon, capt. Roberts was boarded by the British frigate Menelaus, capt. Parker, of 38 guns, out 7 weeks from the Isle of France, and bound to England with despatches announcing the capture of the said Island (the last of Bonaparte's colonies) together with 7 French frigates, 4 sloops of war, and one corvette, amounting in all to 11 sail. They surrendered on the 2nd of December after a short resistance, and but little loss on either side. The British besieging army, including detachments from Madras, amounted to 15,000 men. Between 2 and 300 tons of American shipping were seized in the harbour most of which had valuable cargoes on board. The cargo of one schooner alone sold for \$120,000.

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A REQUEST.

THOSE Gentlemen who have been so friendly as to take in their care any subscription lists for the American Statesmen, are respectfully requested to forward the same, by mail or otherwise, to Samuel E. Watson, in Lexington, before the 10th of April. To ascertain the number of subscribers, is indispensable for the arrangements to commence the paper.

March 21st, 1811.

THEATRE.

IN consequence of our connexion with the company being dissolved, by mutual consent, there will be no performance in which we whose names are subscribed will be concerned in.

WILLIAM TURNER,
SOPHIA TURNER,
JOHN CIPRIANI,
MARY CIPRIANI.

Attest,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

March 25, 1811.

ACADEMY OF ARTS.

A GREEABLE to the wishes of many of his friends, Mr. Beck will open an ACADEMY for your gentlemen, (not exceeding 40) at his rooms, over Mr. Coleman's store.

TERMS—

Reading and Writing, 3 dolls. per quarter, with Arithmetic 4 dolls. with Grammar 5, with Geography 6, and I use for Globes, Maps, Orrery, &c. Algebra, Geometry, or Fluxions, 7 dolls. pr. qr. with their extensive application to surveying, gauging and mensuration, in general, as well as to the principles of Music, Astronomy, Navigation, &c. Drawing, Painting and Belle Letters, each, 6 dollars.

Mrs. Beck re-commences her ACADEMY for young Ladies.

TERMS—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition and Geography, \$6 pr. qr. Reading and plain sewing, 3 Music, (including drawing, if wished) 12 Drawing, 6

DANCING SCHOOL.

I DO most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that I will open a Dancing School in the house of Wm. Satterwhite, on Friday and Saturday the 3d and 4th of May—and also at some gentleman's situation near the forks of North Elkhorn, on the 26th and 27th of April.

Those who please to favor me with the instruction of their children, may depend on having strict attention paid to their manners and deportment, as well as dancing.

GARRET Lane.

March 25th, 1811.

4*

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

NOTICE.

THAT WHEREAS, in and about the year 1786 or '87, I executed my bond with my father, Philip Grimes, my security, to Francis Jones, for two hundred acres of land near Stroud's old station; which bond the said Francis Jones assigned to a Mr. Joseph Moseby—the demand of which bond I have, discharged in full, but have never lifted it, and it has been thought to be among my father's papers; but, as yet, has not been several searches been made. As he received the bond from said Moseby, (as he the said Moseby tells me,) now, in order to prevent fraud, &c. I hereby forewarn, and caution all and every person from trading for the bond aforesaid, as it is discharged, as aforementioned; and I have my father's certificate to shew, that he or his heirs have any claim on me relative thereto.

JAMES GRIMES.

September 24, 1810.

4*

DARE-DEVIL,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER.

WILL stand in Lexington the ensuing season, at the same place he stood last year—near Messrs. Halstead and Meghane's tobacco manufactory, at 'en dollars, payable in corn meal wheat or flour, rye or oats, bacon, butter, lard, whiskey, brandy, sugar, linen, cotton &c., and will be limited to forty mares. This limitation is made from an apprehension of the depreciation of our stock of horses, from the irregular and excessive covering of studs. I think it unnecessary to be more particular, as this horse is so well known as a racer and foal getter; and further particulars may be known at the sale.

The sales of his colts, however, have averaged perhaps as much as any horse in this country.

Mares will be pastured on moderate terms, in an extensive well-fenced, well watered and well set pasture.

N. Burrows.

P. S. The

POETRY.

From the Shamrock.

The following beautiful and affecting verses are the production of Mr. McCreevy, of Petersburg, Virginia—they were never before published, and are we understand, intended for the excellent musical collection, with which Mr. McCreevy will very soon favour the amateurs of fine composition.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SHAMROCK,

Tune—The Brown Thorn.
Ox yonder bloody battle-field
Where late the deadly bullet flew,
And cannon prov'd the Briton's shield,
And spires the sons of Erin drew;
Not, where once the hamlet stood,
With all its gay and merry train
Is seen—and known by stains of blood
Of mothers, wives, and infants slain.

Beneath a brown and naked thorn,
By winter's angry blast made bare,
Stood fat Eliza, faint, forlorn,
Loose to the storm her streaming hair;
The scanty berries from the bush
She pluck'd—and then in accents wild—
"Hush, little daring baby, hush,
Come—eat my little orphan child."

"Twas here when spring's warm breezes blew
And cloth'd the boughs in nature's pride,
And spread the fragrant blossoms' hue,
I pledg'd myself your father's bride;
His voice yet vibrates thro' my breast,
For oh! it was the voice of love—
While to his heart with ardour press'd,
Enrapt we sought the marriage grove.

"Alas! the Russian soldiers came,
And he was brave, he scound'd to fly,
Envoy'd by devouring fame,
I saw him fight, and faint, and die;
Since then—oh hush!—my baby hush
Since then—but hush!—They come again!
Faint on her cheek a hectic flush
Appear'd—she fled across the plain.

From the Rhode-Island Republican.

AN ATTEMPT

To verify the address in the

ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.
WHEN thou, oh, MAN, the lovely fair can find,
Whose manners soft, with mental graces join'd;

Her form be such, as Fancy shall approve,
Her breast replete with gentleness and love—
Oh, take her to thy home, thy arms, thy heart,
Let nought but Death the nuptial ties dispart.
She is thy sweet—thy bosom friend, thy wife,
Ordain'd by Heaven, the noblest balm of life,
As mistress of thy house, confess her sway,
And thus instruct thy servants to obey.

Let no impious airs her peace annoy,
She shares thy grief, then let her share thy joy.
Let meekness guide, when thou her faults reprove,

Each admonition flow from tender love;
Trust all thy secrets in her gentle breast,
And there repose thy anxious cares to rest.
Be faithful to her bed—she owns thy race,
The charming pledge which thy union grace.
And ah! when fell disease asserts her power,
And sad affliction darkens every hour:

When pale sickness o'er her cheek is spread,
And all her charms of rosy health are fled;
When all the beauties languish in her ey's,
And her soft bosom heaves the aching sigh,
Oh, let affection sympathetic glow,
Sooth all her pangs, and mitigate her woe:
With all attention, all thy aid impart,
With sweet endearments raise her drooping heart.

Watch round her couch—anticipate each want,
And ere she form the wish, her wishes grant.
From the one look of pity shal' avail,
And ease her pain, when ten physicians fail.
Oh, let her tender frame engage thy care,
And let thy kindness all her sufferings share,
Be this the darling object of thy life,
To love, to cherish, and to bless thy WIFE.

London, Dec. 10.

Case of Sir R. Phillips, Bookseller.
On Saturday, the third and last meeting took place under the commission a gainst this gentleman.

As usual, at this meeting a schedule of the estate was produced, when it appeared that Mr. Wilkinson, the Public Accountant, who had been employed for this purpose by the assignees had ascertained that every kind of claim would not exceed 106,000\$, and that the undoubted effects, where at least 164,000\$, and, including some contingencies, were 186,000\$, leaving in one case a surplus of 58,000\$ and in the other of 80,000\$.

In the course of some miscellaneous inquiries, it appeared that Sir Richard had paid to authors, within the last twelve years, upwards of 49,000\$, upwards of 5,000\$, to designers and draftsmen, and upwards of 26,000\$, to engravers.

The general satisfaction was such that, on a certificate being produced, more than 40,000\$, was signed for in ten minutes, and more agreeable proof has seldom been afforded in Guildhall of the salutary and equitable provisions of our bankrupt laws, when the requisite confidence exists between debtor and creditor.

Burning to death.—The shocking instances of females having been burnt to death, renders the knowledge of a discovery lately published by Sir Richard Phillips, in the Monthly Magazine for their total prevention, of the highest consequence. He deduces from the principle of the ascension of the fire that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes on fire, that the progress of the flames will by that means be instantly checked, and may be easily and deliberately extinguished without any fatal injury, as usual, to the head, face, bosom and throat. He proves his principles by the following experiment; he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and so lighting one of them at the lower end and holding it perpendicularly, it was consumed to a cinder in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise nearly 10 feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton, and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to lie hollow, and in this situation it

was five minutes burning, and the flames at no time ascended an inch in height & might have been extinguished by the thumb and finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females of every family.

Dreadful Occurrence.

Letters from Smyrna mention, that one of the Western caravans, in passing thro' the Desert of Syria in Sept. last, was overtaken near the Karteron mountains by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled it along like the waves of the sea. The caravan consisted of near 800 persons comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c. who were, with their camels spread along a line of nearly three miles in extent. To this circumstance the preservation of the advanced guard is attributed, which obtained shelter on the southern side of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the caravan, 650 souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

DRUNKENNESS & INTEMPERANCE.
Beware of drunkenness, lest all good men beware of you; where drunkenness reigns, there reason is an exile, virtue a stranger, God an enemy, blasphemy is wit, oaths are rhetoric and secrets are proclamations.

In England alone are eighteen thousand Clergymen of the established Church supported by the public, but totally independent of the people. The great body of these Clergymen are among the most dissolute and depraved of all mankind—wallowing in all kinds of wickedness, and drinking in iniquity like water. Many of them never preach or perform public service themselves—but do all that is done by a deputy or curate; while the largest proportion read prayers and perhaps a discourse on Sunday, and spend all the week at horse-races and fox chases, at the theatre, at the card-table, at routs, assemblies, revels, debauches, &c. & c.

"According to the royal census of Spain, (says a late writer) taken in the year 1801, there were in that country 2,434,772 male inhabitants between the ages of fifteen & sixty: of these 152,285 were regular and secular Clergy, making about one for every fifteen men in the country." One fifteenth of a community Clergymen! Clergymen too, without either learning or piety, liberality or honesty! Covetous of the fleeces, but careless of the flock—pretending to be preachers of religion, while they practice all kinds and degrees of sin—ignorant, bigoted, intolerant and cruel—obscene, bestial and impious—"earthly, sensual and devilish!"—Such is a faint picture of the Clergy of Spain, whose chaffisement by the hand of Providence awakens such sympathy in the bosoms of many, even professors of the pure doctrines of Christianity! Can any nation hood-winked, deluded, plundered and tyrannized over by such and so numerous a priesthood, change for the worse?

STOP THIEF!!

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

MY SHOP was broke open on Saturday night, or Sunday night, the 16th or 17th inst: and was stolen from thence the following articles, viz:

Two pair calf skin fair-top'd ben soaled, the tops were soiled, having been made a considerable time, each pair had leather straps, the calfs rather large in proportion to the feet, which were about 10 1/2 inches long, black bottoms, with 3 square stamps on each pair—1 pair kip skin, black top'd do. long legs and feet and rather slim, the side seam of one of them has been repaired, and a piece of new well about 6 inches long is perceptible.—1 pair calf skin, black top'd do. middling size, high in the instep, with tassels.—1 pair kip skin, short legs, middling size feet.—10 pair women's black-grained cordovan slippers.—1 pair mens fine shoes, cordovan do. one strap of which had been broke and was repaired.

Whoever secures the property, so that I get it, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars, or a proportion for any part—and the like sum of Ten Dollars for the thief, to be paid on conviction.

N. PRENTIS.

Lexington, Feb. 18th, 1811.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 16th day of April next, will be offered for sale by public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Jessamine county, sundry Negroes. Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Household furniture, to wit, Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a Waggon, gears and farming utensils. Twelve month's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. I will also lease in parcels, or the whole together, for one, two or three years, the plantation I now live on. There is about eighty acres of good plough land, twenty acres of good timothy meadow, and about thirty acres of blue grass and white clover pasture. For terms, apply to the subscriber, now living on the land.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

February 16th; 1811.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the *Watch making and repairing business*—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,
IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND,
AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE
ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
And opposite the Branch Bank.
Lexington, February 5, 1811.

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not inclosed. The inclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields, all under good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, negro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, &c. apply to

G. R. TOMPKINS.

Cain Run, 25th February, 1811.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, t my soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,
And different kinds of

SOAP,

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.

THE NOTED HORSE
Cup-Bearer

WILL stand in Nicholasville the ensuing season. The terms will be made known in due time.

PLEASANT MOSS,

BENJN. GRAVES,

JOHN EDMISTON.

February 18th, 1811.

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,
NEW YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Triggs's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaster,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

* * * A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purch: sers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

iy *March 4th, 1811.*

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

TO

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,

General Instructor,

Masonic Constitutions,

Bishop's Sermons,

Craighead's Sermon,

Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,

American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,

Life of Gano,

Life of Shaw,

Wilson's Grammar,

Webster's Spelling books,

New-England Primer,

Doctrinal Catechism

Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,

Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books

Pamphlets on various subjects,

Writing Paper,

Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice.

Sportmen Attention!

To Druggists

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred